

sure. During the three years of peace, she became an all accompanist. Her mind was stored with all as ornamental literature, and were alike expert on the keys of a grand and in the use of the scientific. She could give a botanical of the flowers which she cultivated in her garden, and could imitate them with the pencil or embroidery, with her own spinning and dyeing. She could make a garment—cook a hunter's Christmas feast.

Her husband of great worth and wealth in his vicinity, a visitor at his house, acquainted with Jessa, and seeing her on of what a woman should be, was upon her. She perceived the rich he was at no pains to conceal her truthful heart shrunk from his, and he was obliged to receive his attentions; she frequently rode out in the country, although she gave no encouragement to embolden a declaration on

one time Harry returned home, and his joyful accounts of Miss Jessa's and fine prospects of becoming Mr. Granger. He told disposed officious tongues that told him the same. He had written home from time to time several times during his studies, and Jessa had always spoken to him as her kind and gentle; she did more without his aid, and he had never solicited her help that he was most precious to her, and could not divine his increasing coldness. He grew silent and spent an evening at home; and she lit her favorite blossoms. She sat up and wept upon her pillow, and grew heavy and her cheek pale. The first wish of Mr. and Mrs. Hill and Jessa should be united, and in their own bosoms, and while their own hearts resolved to let love course.

One evening, just as the bridal season, when the full blown spring had to summer's ardent cooing, and berries with her fragrant rose like hope and love reign over all the inanimate things, weaving the living hymn, and filling the sphere with bliss, when Jessa stole number into the dewy garden. The as she walking in brightness up her blue ether, shedding a mellow glow that was already exquisitely did not acknowledge herself at all the bloom and fragrance tell coldly on her spirit, and she new not wherefore, only she was

in the garden, under a thick tree sat on the blight of his cherished thought of the day in which he blessed child on the lake shore, and over her inanimate beauties; and he leapt when he beheld her, and with her bright curls dishevelled neck; and how he prized the dog and how he regarded her as his pearl of the waters; and how his heart. And then that, pure, pious as she was, she was indifferent about to become another's. "Oh, I am in a voice of agony," "can I ever given to the arms of another?" "I worshipped Jessa, the wife of

my rival! No—never! I will leave my home to-morrow, never to return. I have nerved my heart—I will leave her to be happy."

"Will you consult her first, as to whether such a step will in any manner conduce to her happiness?" whispered a sweet, familiar voice, almost in his ear.

He turned. Jessa stood like the spirit of bliss beside him, her bright eyes beaming roguishly into his. The face was over. He blushed under a deep sense of the ludicrousness of his position, and then with a glad laugh clasped her to his bosom.

"And will you be my wife, Jessa?" he asked tremulously.

"Why do you ask me, if you are going away to-morrow, never to return?"

"Oh, Jessa, that was all folly—I thought you were going to marry Mr. Granger."

"But what made you think so?"

"Indeed I cannot tell. But I suppose it was a delusion of jealousy, growing out of excess of love. But say, will you be mine?"

"Why, I confess, brother Harry, that my little heart enthroned you as its sovereign, from the time I knew you as my deliverer from death. And so, if your parents will consent to see their son united to such a little nobody as Jessa of the Lake, why she is your own."

"All's well that ends well," cried Mr. Hill, gaily, as he advanced with his good lady into the moonlight. "Now I suppose the hopes and fears that have been goading you so cruelly are all merged in an ocean of blessedness. You have done well, and just as I should have advised you to do. May the blessing of God confirm that which your parents pour upon you, and keep you ever from sin and sorrow—making peace and honor your abiding portion." Harry Hill was afterwards distinguished in the councils of his country; and his gentle and beautiful lady was a bright gem in the wreath of her country's distinguished daughters. Yet the joys of home, where they were idolized by their parents and children—where the rich honored and the poor blessed them, and the stranger rested in the shade of their hospitality—were ever nearest and dearest to their hearts.

FATE OF THE APOSTLES.

ST. MATTHEW is supposed to have suffered martyrdom, and was slain with a sword at the city of Ethiopia.

ST. MARK was dragged through the streets of Alexandria, in Egypt, till he expired.

ST. LUKE was hanged upon an olive tree in Greece.

ST. JOHN was put into a cauldron of boiling oil at Rome, and escaped death! He afterwards died a natural death at Ephesus, in Asia.

ST. JAMES THE GREAT was beheaded at Jerusalem.

ST. JAMES THE LESS was thrown from a pinnacle, or wing of the temple, and then beaten to death with a fuller's club.

ST. PHILIP was hanged up against a pillar, at Hierapolis, a city of Phrygia.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW was flayed alive by the command of a barbarous king.

ST. ANDREW was bound to a cross, whence he preached unto the people till he expired.

ST. THOMAS was run through the body with a lance, at Comorandol, in the East Indies.

ST. JUDE was shot to death with arrows.

ST. SIMON-ZEALOT was crucified in Persia.

ST. MATTHIAS was stoned to death by the Jews at Salamis.

ST. PAUL was beheaded at Rome, by the tyrant Nero.

Waste not a moment of time.

MISTAKE OF FEMALE EDUCATION.

Physical inaction produces the most deplorable results, particularly in large towns; if girls have been taken out to walk, whenever the weather was fine, it is supposed that every thing necessary has been done. But what beneficial effect can arise from a formal walk of this kind, during which they are obliged to hold themselves erect, to take care of their dress, to speak in an undertone and even to impose a restraint on their countenances.—Their circulation is hardly so much accelerated as to diffuse a slight degree of warmth through their limbs; a great proportion of their muscles remain unexercised; those especially which are connected with the spine acquire no strength; the spine itself, weak and flexible, gives way beneath the weight of the head and arms, and a curvature is soon formed in its weakest part. Why is it that this is so seldom the case with boys? Because when they come out of school, they are allowed to amuse themselves as they like, and their whole body is in continual action. The benefit which they derive from gymnastic exercises is generally acknowledged, yet how much more necessary would these seem for girls, who are not allowed, as boys are, to jump, leap, play at ball, or run races, in their walk. [Progressive Education.]

TREATMENT OF OTHERS. "In age, in infancy, from others' aid is all our hope." This is the remark of a famous writer, and it may be added, "as we treat others, so generally will we be treated in return." We are apt to love those who love us, and hate those who ill treat and despitely use us. For our own sakes, then, we should exercise courtesy and kindness to those around us, and whom we meet with in our daily walks in life, always remembering, if only in a selfish view, that it may be in the power even of the mouse, at some time or other to be of service, even to the lion. We should, therefore, hold no person in contempt. In our apprehension of character, too, and of those entitled to our familiar regard, we should endeavor to study the actions and the heart, rather than be governed and influenced by the mere surface. All cannot be beautiful, but all can be good, and all can cultivate those virtues and graces which render life happy. The pleasant smile, impelled by the known friendly heart, is always welcome, no matter as to the peculiar formation of the lips that wear it, or the face that beams with its pleasantness.

BUSINESS IN CAIRO. Wheat is ground in Cairo in small mills, worked by buffloes or oxen. The business of the baker is somewhat different from the same calling with us. The loaves are usually made ready by the customers, and brought at stated hours, once or twice in the day, to the baker, who places them in his oven, which is always kept heated, and in a few minutes returns them sufficiently baked, for which he receives a small sum. I had to advance money to the baker to purchase flour, as he would not incur such a risk himself, and also to pay him in part in advance for his labor. I inquired why he was so cautious, as he should have the bread for his security till he would receive his pay. His reply was, that he wanted money, and not bread, and that I might only intend to make a fool of him. I found this to be the usual practice with tradesmen, who will not do work to the amount of a few piasters without receiving a part of the pay in advance. I sent my boots, by my servant to the shoemaker's, to be repaired; he soon returned, and asked for three or four piasters, without which the man refused to undertake them.

For the Portland Tribune.

MILLERISM IN POLAND.

It is surprising to see to what an extent the delusion of Millerism has prevailed, especially in some of the back towns, and even among those who are considered the most enterprising and intelligent. We do not feel to censure, but we do feel to pity them, when we see the manner in which they are led away, and the way they conduct. I wish to say just one word in regard to the excitement that prevails among the devoted people in Poland.

Last March, Elder Crowell came into the west part of the town, and "held forth," what he called "light and truth" in regard to the second appearing of our Saviour. He delivered several lectures, and proved to a demonstration (as he pretended) that this material earth must be consumed on or about the 25th day of March. Many readily embraced the doctrine, and set about advocating its principles, and censuring the clergy and private members of the several churches of the place; calling all who did not receive their doctrine, infidels and unbelievers. Quite a number (as they said) gave up all thoughts of dying, and daily and hourly looked for the appearing of the Lord. However, the 25th day of March passed, and still they remained uncalled for; but their phrenzy did not abate, notwithstanding the faith of some did not remain wholly unshaken. Meanwhile, the Rev. J. T. entered the place, and several persons from Portland, who succeeded in stirring up new interest, and encouraging the faith of the wavering. A few weeks since, they got up a great meeting, attended by believers from all sections of the country, who fared sumptuously upon the hard earnings of the honest yeomanry of the place, some of whom were none too able to entertain from twenty-five to fifty for several successive days. Many of late (as we are authentically informed) have given up all worldly care, even neglecting to gather in the bountiful harvest which kind Providence has been pleased to bestow upon them. One gentleman in particular, who has held several offices of honor and trust, both in town and State affairs, is so fully persuaded that time will close at the period now set, (Oct. 22,) that he entirely neglects his business, and is waiting for the "tarrying time." Some blooming damsels whose cheeks flushed with beauty, have become pale and down-hearted, and have even taken the gold laces from their own necks, and bestowed them on their leaders. Last Sabbath, they closed the doors of the house in which they "held forth," to all except those of their own faith, and even upon one of their own number, who had had the presumption to work. On being asked why they did not admit all, Mr. P. said, "the door of mercy is closed!" so they closed theirs.

We are astonished when we look around upon the people of this place, and behold some whom we considered intellectual and influential men, catching at this new doctrine. It looks like prying into the mysteries of God, for people to figure up the time, and pretend they have the means of knowing even the day and the hour when Christ is to come to judge the earth. K.

October 19, 1844.

HOUSEKEEPERS. The oftener carpets are taken up and shaken, the longer they will wear, as the dust and dirt underneath grind them out. Sweep carpets with a stiff hair brush, instead of an old corn broom, if you wish them to wear long or look well. At any rate, keep a good broom purposely for the carpet.